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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SAMUEL EDWARDS, MICHELLE BROWN,
DENNIS DEPEW, CINTHIA DAVIS
MARITZA HERNANDEZ, SIOSIUA MAFOA,
JOHN DOE, AALANY MCMAHAN, and
DEBJANI SARKAR, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MUBI, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 5:24-cv-00638-EJD

Assigned to the Honorable Edward J Davila

**FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION
COMPLAINT**

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

1 Plaintiffs Samuel Edwards, Michelle Brown, Dennis Depew, Cinthia Davis, Martiza Hernandez,
2 Siosiu Mafoa, John Doe, Aalany McMahan, and Debjani Sarkar (“Plaintiffs”), individually and on
3 behalf of all other persons similarly situated (“Class Members”), by and through their attorneys, make
4 the following allegations pursuant to the investigation of their counsel and based upon information and
5 belief, except as to allegations specifically pertaining to themselves and their counsel, which are based
6 on personal knowledge.

7 **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

8 1. Defendant MUBI, Inc., (“MUBI”) is an online “global streaming service, production
9 company and film distributor dedicated to elevating great cinema.”¹ MUBI has installed “tracking
10 pixels” on its website. These tracking pixels secretly and surreptitiously send consumers’ viewing
11 histories to third-party providers like Meta Platforms, Inc. (“Meta” or “Facebook”), TikTok, Inc.
12 (“TikTok”), Google Analytics and/or X Corp., formerly known as Twitter (“X”) (collectively,
13 “Unauthorized Third Parties”), without their consent, in violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act
14 (“VPPA”) and California Civil Code § 1799.3.

15 2. As Congress has recognized, “films are the intellectual vitamins that fuel the growth of
16 individual thought.” S. Rep. No. 100-599, at 7 (Oct. 21, 1988) (citing Senate Judiciary Subcommittee
17 on Technology and the Law, Hearing Tr. At 10 (Aug. 3, 1988)). Indeed, the videos people watch can
18 often reveal their private politics, religious views, or sexuality—in other words, their most personal and
19 intimate details. *Id.* In enacting the VPPA, Congress decided that this intimate information “should be
20 protected from the disruptive intrusion of a roving eye.” *Id.*

21 3. The VPPA was meant to give consumers the power to “maintain control over personal
22 information divulged and generated in exchange for receiving services from video tape service
23 providers.” S. Rep. No. 100-599, at 8. “The Act reflects the central principle of the Privacy Act of
24 1974: that information collected for one purpose may not be used for a different purpose without the
25 individual’s consent.” *Id.*

26
27 ¹ MUBI, [https://help.mubi.com/article/21-what-is-](https://help.mubi.com/article/21-what-is-mubi#:~:text=MUBI%20is%20a%20global%20streaming,audiences%20all%20over%20the%20world)
28 [mubi#:~:text=MUBI%20is%20a%20global%20streaming,audiences%20all%20over%20the%20world](https://help.mubi.com/article/21-what-is-mubi#:~:text=MUBI%20is%20a%20global%20streaming,audiences%20all%20over%20the%20world)
(last accessed 10/19/2023).

1 4. MUBI violated the VPPA by knowingly disclosing personal information (“PI”) and
2 personally identifiable information (“PII”)—including the specific videos and video services Plaintiffs
3 and Class Members requested and obtained—to Unauthorized Third Parties without their consent.
4 MUBI installed computer code on its website, at least, called the “Meta Tracking Pixel,” “MUBI’s New
5 TikTok Pixel,” and “Twitter Pixel” which track and record Plaintiffs and Class Members’ private video
6 consumption. Behind the scenes of many key MUBI webpages—and unbeknownst to video viewers—
7 this code collects Plaintiffs and Class Members’ video-consumption history and discloses it to
8 Unauthorized Third Parties without their consent. The Unauthorized Third Parties, in turn, use Plaintiffs
9 and Class Members’ video consumption habits to build profiles on consumers and deliver targeted
10 advertisements to them, among other activities.

11 5. Mubi’s website and app use first-party and third-party cookies, software development
12 kits (“SDK”), pixels, Facebook’s Business Tools, including Advanced Matching and Conversion API,
13 Google Analytics, and related tracking tools to purposely track, record, and transmit its digital
14 subscribers’ interactions with mubi.com.

15 6. Mubi knowingly installed and used these tools, and it controlled which data was
16 transmitted to Unauthorized Third Parties.

17 7. In conjunction with this, it purposefully and specifically chose to: (1) track and record
18 consumers viewed video media, (2) disclose that information to Facebook alongside its digital
19 subscribers’ individual Facebook ID and other persistent identifiers, and (3) did this without its users’
20 knowledge or consent via surreptitious technology.²

21 8. Importantly, when MUBI transmitted Plaintiffs’ and other consumers’ personal viewing
22 information (their persistent Facebook ID and viewed video content) that information was combined
23 and sent to Facebook as one data point, thereby revealing the identity of the individual who requested
24 or viewed a specific video.

25
26
27 ² Notably, Facebook Pixel works in conjunction with its Conversion API tool and, as a result, Defendant
28 transmits one copy of its digital subscribers’ viewing information directly from its web server to Meta’s
web servers. Additional copies of this information are also communicated through the use of cookies.

9. Because a Facebook ID is used to identify a specific individual and their corresponding Facebook account, Facebook or any ordinary person can use it to locate, access, and view a particular digital subscriber's Facebook profile, thereby revealing their identity. Put simply, the information Defendant shares with Facebook reveals each and every video a particular digital subscriber has requested or viewed.

10. Plaintiffs and similarly situated consumers were harmed by Mubi's unlawful conduct, which deprives them of their right to privacy in their own homes, and the disclosures at issue reveal highly personal details regarding their unique video requests and viewing habits.

PARTIES

11. Plaintiff Samuel Edwards is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant times, a citizen of California. Plaintiff Edwards is a subscriber to MUBI's website, and he requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Edward visited the site on his web browser to watch videos while he was logged into his facebook.com account on that same browser.

12. Plaintiff Michelle Brown is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant times, a citizen of Virginia. Plaintiff Brown requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Brown visited the MUBI website on her web browser to watch videos while she was logged into her facebook.com account on that same browser.

13. Plaintiff Dennis Depew is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant times, a citizen of California. Plaintiff Depew is a subscriber of Defendant's website and requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Depew visited the MUBI website on his web browser to watch videos while he was logged into his facebook.com account on that same browser.

14. Plaintiff Cinthia Davis is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant times, a citizen of Illinois. Plaintiff Davis is a subscriber of Defendant's website and requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Davis visited the MUBI website on her web browser to watch videos while she was logged into her facebook.com account on that same browser.

1 15. Plaintiff Martiza Hernandez is an is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all
2 relevant times, a citizen of California. Plaintiff Hernandez is a subscriber of Defendant's website and
3 requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Hernandez visited
4 the MUBI website on her web browser to watch videos while she was logged into her facebook.com
5 account on that same browser.

6 16. Plaintiff Siosiu Mafoa is an is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all
7 relevant times, a citizen of California. Plaintiff Mafoa is a subscriber of Defendant's website and
8 requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Mafoa visited the
9 MUBI website on her web browser to watch videos while she was logged into her facebook.com account
10 on that same browser.

11 17. Plaintiff John Doe is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant times,
12 a citizen of Ohio who resides in Hamilton County. John Doe visited the MUBI website on his Google
13 Chrome browser to watch videos and he requested or obtained specific video materials or services from
14 the website. Plaintiff Doe was logged into his facebook.com account on that same Google Chrome
15 browser.

16 18. Plaintiff Aalany McMahan is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant
17 times, a citizen of California. Aalany McMahan has visited the MUBI website on her web browser and
18 requested or obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff McMahan visited
19 the site on her web browser to watch videos and was logged into her facebook.com account on that same
20 web browser.

21 19. Plaintiff Debjani Sarkar is an individual over 18 years old, and has been at all relevant
22 times, a citizen of California. Plaintiff Sarkar is a subscriber of Defendant's website and requested or
23 obtained specific video materials or services from the website. Plaintiff Sarkar visited the MUBI website
24 on her web browser to watch videos while she was logged into her facebook.com account on the same
25 browser.

26 20. Defendant MUBI, Inc. is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at
27 215 Park Avenue South Fl. 12, New York, New York 10003. Defendant MUBI Inc.'s streaming
28 platform is used throughout California and the United States. Defendant developed, maintained, owns

1 and/or operates the website.

2 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3 21. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331
4 because it arises under a law of the United States (*i.e.*, the VPPA). This Court also has jurisdiction under
5 the Class Action Fairness Act (“CAFA”), 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332(a), 1332(d)(2) because the amount in
6 controversy exceeds \$5,000,000, exclusive of interest and costs, there are more than 100 members of
7 the Class, and there is minimal diversity.

8 22. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because it conducts substantial
9 business within California, including the sale, marketing, and advertising of MUBI. Furthermore, a
10 substantial portion of the events giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims occurred in this state.

11 23. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because a substantial part
12 of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in this District. In particular, MUBI
13 disclosed Plaintiffs’ video viewing information to at least one Unauthorized Third Party which resides
14 in this District.

15 **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

16 **A. The VPPA**

17 24. The origins of the VPPA begin with President Ronald Reagan’s nomination of Judge
18 Robert Bork to the United States Supreme Court. During the confirmation process, a movie rental store
19 disclosed the nominee’s rental history to the Washington City Paper which then published that history.
20 With an eye toward the digital future, Congress responded by passing the VPPA. As Senator Patrick
21 Leahy, who introduced the Act, explained:

22 It is nobody’s business what Oliver North or Robert Bork or Griffin Bell
23 or Pat Leahy watch on television or read or think about when they are
24 home. In an area of interactive television cables, the growth of computer
25 checking and check-out counters, of security systems and telephones, all
26 lodged together in computers, it would be relatively easy at some point to
27 give a profile of a person and tell what they buy in a store, what kind of
28 food they like, what sort of television programs they watch, who are some
of the people they telephone. I think that is wrong.

S. Rep. 100-599, at 5-6 (internal ellipses and brackets omitted).

1 25. The VPPA prohibits “[a] video tape service provider who knowingly discloses, to any
2 person, personally identifiable information concerning any consumer of such provider.” 18 U.S.C. §
3 2710(b)(1). The VPPA defines PII as “information which identifies a person as having requested or
4 obtained specific video materials or services from a video service provider.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(3).
5 A video tape service provider is “any person, engaged in the business, in or affecting interstate or foreign
6 commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar audio-visual
7 materials.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4).

8 26. As Senator Patrick Leahy explained, the VPPA was particularly concerned with
9 consumers’ video transactional data being shared with unauthorized third parties:

10 The trail of information generated by every transaction that is now
11 recorded and stored in sophisticated record-keeping systems is a new,
12 more subtle and pervasive form of surveillance. These ‘information
13 pools’ create privacy interests that directly affect the ability of people to
14 express their opinions, to join in association with others and to enjoy the
15 freedom and independence that the Constitution was established to
safeguard. The bill prohibits video stores from disclosing “personally
identifiable information”—information that links the customer or patron
to particular materials or services. In the event of an unauthorized
disclosure, an individual may bring a civil action for damages.

16 S. Rep. 100-599, at 5-6 (internal ellipses and brackets omitted).

17 27. The Senate Report for the bill further clarifies “that personally identifiable information
18 is intended to be transaction oriented. It is information that identifies a particular person as having
19 engaged in a specific transaction with a video tape service provider.” S. Rep. 100-599, at 12.

20 **B. Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3**

21 28. Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3 provides a wider breadth of protection for consumers by
22 requiring that:

23 No person providing video recording sales or rental services shall disclose
24 any personal information or the contents of any record, including sales or
25 rental information, which is prepared or maintained by that person, to any
person, other than the individual who is the subject of the record, without
the written consent of that individual.

26 29. Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3 does not require that the information being disclosed by video
27 recording sales or rental service providers be *identifiable* to any one particular person. Instead, the
28 statute forbids the disclosure of generalized “personal information” without that person’s consent, even

1 if that information does not serve to identify them. The statute also forbids the mere disclosure of “the
2 contents of any record, including sales or rental information,” such as the mere title of the movie ticket
3 purchased. We know the statute *independently* forbids the “contents of any record,” from being
4 disclosed without consent because the phrase is preceded by the word, “or” – not “and.” Under
5 California law, “the plain and ordinary meaning of the word ‘or,’ when used in a statute, is to designate
6 separate, disjunctive categories. The word ‘or’ suggests alternatives. In its ordinary sense in a statute,
7 the function of the word ‘or’ is to mark an alternative such as ‘either this or that.’” *In re E.A.*, 24 Cal.
8 App. 5th 648, 661 (2018) (cleaned up).

9 **C. The Meta Tracking Pixel**

10 30. Facebook is the largest social networking site on the planet, touting 2.9 billion monthly
11 active users.³ Facebook describes itself as a “real identity platform,”⁴ meaning users are allowed only
12 one account and must share “the name they go by in everyday life.”⁵ To that end, when creating an
13 account, users must provide their first and last name, along with their birthday and gender.⁶

14 31. Meta owns facebook.com and generates revenue by selling advertising space on this
15 website, and other applications it owns, like Instagram.⁷

16 32. Meta sells advertising space by highlighting its ability to target users.⁸ Meta can target
17 users so effectively because it surveils user activity both on and *off its site*.⁹ This allows Meta to make
18

19 ³ Sean Burch, *Facebook Climbs to 2.9 Billion Users, Report 29.1 Billion in Q2 Sales*, YAHOO (July 28,
20 2021), <https://www.yahoo.com/now/facebook-climbs-2-9-billion-202044267.html>.

21 ⁴ Sam Schechner and Jeff Horwitz, *How Many Users Does Facebook Have? The Company Struggles*
22 *to Figure It Out*, WALL. ST. J. (Oct. 21, 2021).

23 ⁵ FACEBOOK, COMMUNITY STANDARDS, PART IV INTEGRITY AND AUTHENTICITY,
https://www.facebook.com/communitystandards/integrity_authenticity.

24 ⁶ FACEBOOK, SIGN UP, <https://www.facebook.com/>.

25 ⁷ Mike Isaac, *Facebook’s profit surges 101 percent on strong ad sales*, N.Y. TIMES (July 28, 2021),
<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/07/28/business/facebook-q2-earnings.html>.

26 ⁸ FACEBOOK, WHY ADVERTISE ON FACEBOOK,
<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/205029060038706>.

27 ⁹ FACEBOOK, ABOUT FACEBOOK PIXEL,
28 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/742478679120153?id=1205376682832142>.

1 inferences about users beyond what they explicitly disclose, like their “interests,” “behavior,” and
2 “connections.”¹⁰ Meta compiles this information into a generalized dataset called “Core Audiences,”
3 which advertisers use to apply highly specific filters and parameters for their targeted advertisements.¹¹

4 33. Advertisers can also build “Custom Audiences.”¹² Custom Audiences enable advertisers
5 to reach “people who have already shown interest in [their] business, whether they’re loyal customers
6 or people who have used [their] app or visited [their] website.”¹³ Advertisers can use a Custom Audience
7 to target existing customers directly, or they can use it to build a “Lookalike Audiences,” which
8 “leverages information such as demographics, interests, and behavior from your source audience to find
9 new people who share similar qualities.”¹⁴ Unlike Core Audiences, Custom Audiences require an
10 advertiser to supply the underlying data to Meta. They can do so through two mechanisms: by manually
11 uploading contact information for customers, or by utilizing Facebook’s “Business Tools,” which collect
12 and transmit the data automatically.¹⁵ One such Business Tool is the Meta Tracking Pixel.

13 34. The Meta Tracking Pixel is a piece of code that advertisers, like Defendant, can integrate
14 into their website. Once activated, the Meta Tracking Pixel “tracks the people and type of actions they
15 take.”¹⁶ When the Meta Tracking Pixel captures an action, it sends a record to Facebook. Once this
16
17

18 ¹⁰ FACEBOOK, AD TARGETING: HELP YOUR ADS FIND THE PEOPLE WHO WILL LOVE YOUR BUSINESS,
19 <https://www.facebook.com/business/ads/ad-targeting>.

20 ¹¹ FACEBOOK, EASIER, MORE EFFECTIVE WAYS TO REACH THE RIGHT PEOPLE ON FACEBOOK,
21 <https://www.facebook.com/business/news/Core-Audiences>.

22 ¹² FACEBOOK, ABOUT CUSTOM AUDIENCES,
23 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/744354708981227?id=2469097953376494>.

24 ¹³ FACEBOOK, ABOUT EVENTS CUSTOM AUDIENCE,
25 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/366151833804507?id=300360584271273>.

26 ¹⁴ FACEBOOK, ABOUT LOOKALIKE AUDIENCES,
27 <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/164749007013531?id=401668390442328>.

28 ¹⁵ FACEBOOK, CREATE A CUSTOMER LIST CUSTOM AUDIENCE,
<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/170456843145568?id=2469097953376494>; FACEBOOK,
CREATE A WEBSITE CUSTOM AUDIENCE,
<https://www.facebook.com/business/help/1474662202748341?id=2469097953376494>.

¹⁶ FACEBOOK, RETARGETING, <https://www.facebook.com/business/goals/retargeting>.

record is received, Meta processes it, analyzes it, and assimilates it into datasets like the Core Audiences and Custom Audiences.

35. Advertisers control what actions—or, as Meta calls it, “events”—the Meta Tracking Pixel will collect, including the website’s metadata, along with what pages a visitor views.¹⁷ Advertisers can also configure the Meta Tracking Pixel to track other events. Meta offers a menu of “standard events” from which advertisers can choose, including what content a visitor views or purchases.¹⁸ An advertiser can also create their own tracking parameters by building a “custom event.”¹⁹

36. Advertisers control how the Meta Tracking Pixel identifies visitors. The Meta Tracking Pixel is configured to automatically collect “HTTP Headers” and “Pixel-specific Data.”²⁰ HTTP Headers collect “IP addresses, information about the web browser, page location, document, referrer and persons using the website.”²¹ Pixel-specific Data includes “the Pixel ID and cookie.”²²

D. MUBI and the Meta Tracking Pixel

37. MUBI is an online “global streaming service, production company and film distributor dedicated to elevating great cinema.”²³ It has a variety of paid monthly and annual subscriptions options, which begin with a seven-day free trial.²⁴ To sign up, consumers create an account and choose a password.

¹⁷ See FACEBOOK, FACEBOOK PIXEL, ACCURATE EVENT TRACKING, ADVANCED, <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/facebook-pixel/advanced/>; see also FACEBOOK, BEST PRACTICES FOR FACEBOOK PIXEL SETUP, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/218844828315224?id=1205376682832142>.

¹⁸ FACEBOOK, SPECIFICATIONS FOR FACEBOOK PIXEL STANDARD EVENTS, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/402791146561655?id=1205376682832142>.

¹⁹ FACEBOOK, ABOUT STANDARD AND CUSTOM WEBSITE EVENTS, <https://www.facebook.com/business/help/964258670337005?id=1205376682832142>.

²⁰ FACEBOOK, FACEBOOK PIXEL, <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/facebook-pixel/>.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Id.*

²³ *Supra* note 1.

²⁴ MUBI, <https://mubi.com/en/us/memberships> (last accessed 10/19/2023).

1 38. From the moment consumers enter MUBI’s website, Defendant invites a stalker—in the
2 form of, at least, the Meta Tracking Pixel—to follow them and carefully watch their every move. MUBI
3 consumers expect a movie night alone in the privacy of their own home; they do not expect to have their
4 viewing histories recorded and sent to third parties through the use of tracking pixels.

5 39. The Meta Tracking Pixel watches exactly what consumers choose to watch once they
6 enter MUBI’s library of movies. The title of every film on MUBI is reflected in the URL of the page.
7 And MUBI has configured the Meta Tracking Pixel on its website to create a PageView event every
8 time a consumer goes to the webpage page playing the video. And the PageView invariably discloses
9 the URL of the webpage, which contains the video title.

10 40. For example, if a consumer picks the movie *Passages* from the MUBI library and loads
11 the page including the video player, the PageView event discloses to Meta the URL of the page:
12 <https://mubi.com/en/us/films/passages-2022>. See Figures 1-2. Similarly, if a consumer picks the movie
13 *Rosie Plays Julie*, the PageView event discloses to Meta the URL of the page:
14 <https://mubi.com/en/us/films/rosie-plays-julie>. See Figures 3-4. This information allows Meta to know
15 whether a specific consumer has requested or obtained a specific video.

Figure 1

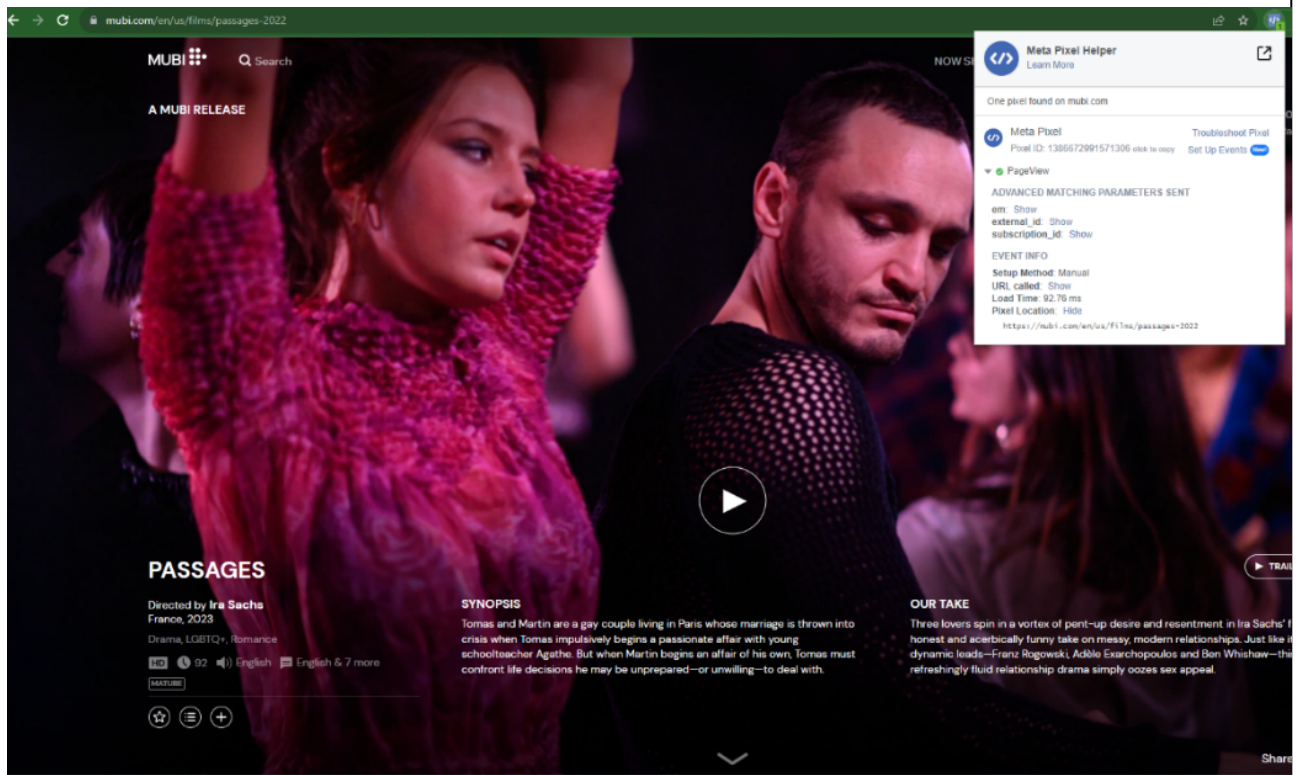


Figure 2

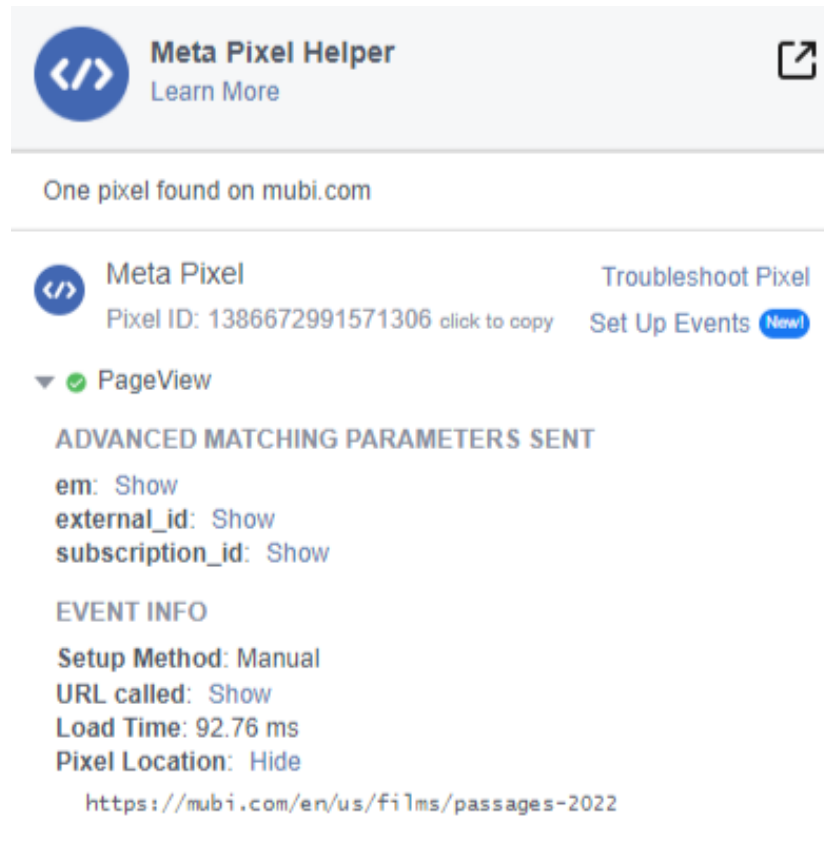


Figure 3

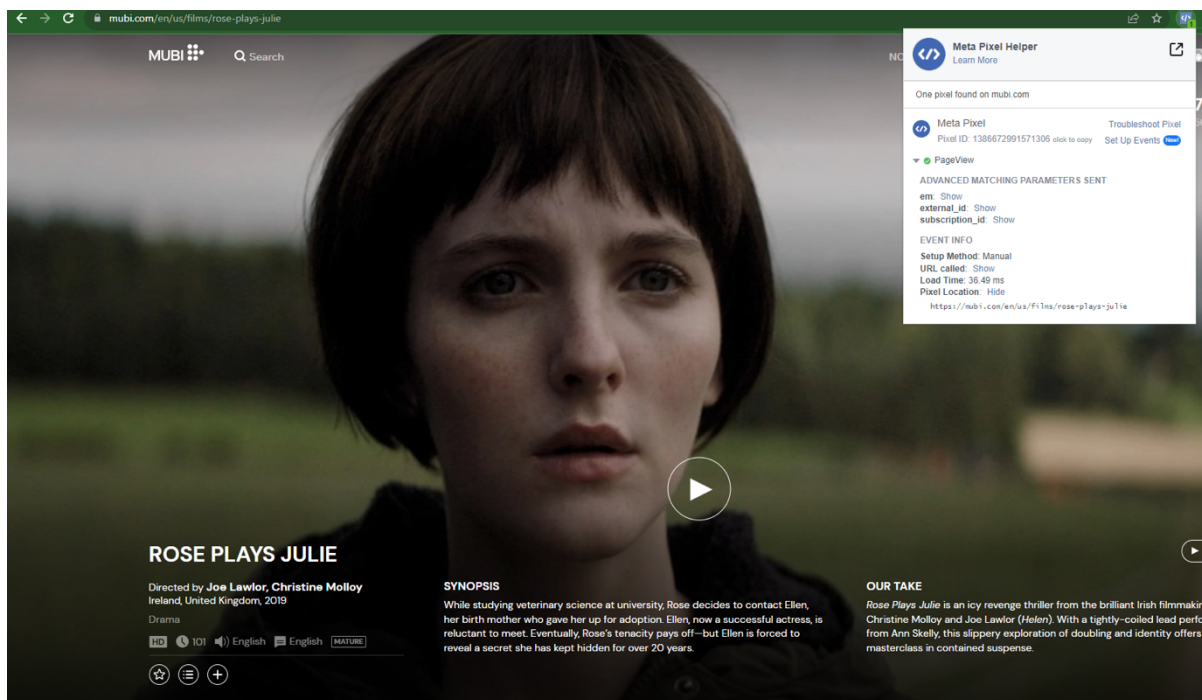


Figure 4



41. When a visitor watches a video on MUBI while logged into Facebook, Defendant compels a visitor's browser to transmit an identifying "computer cookie" to Meta called "c_user." The c_user cookie contains that visitor's unencrypted Facebook ID. When accessing the movie shown above, for example, the MUBI website is configured to have the user's browser send various cookies to facebook.com. See Figure 5.

Request Headers

:authority: www.facebook.com

:method: GET

:path: /tr/?id=1386672991571306&ev=PageView&dl=https%3A%2F%2Fmubi.com%2Fen%2Fus%2Ffilms%2Fqueens-of-the-king-dynasty&rl=https%3A%2F%2Fmubi.com%2Fen%2Fus%2Fshowing&if=false&ts=1700469637894&sw=1680&sh=1050&ud[em]=25b532135c0f312cb1248dbd3c39cf5f603637d3ae7b0302db846c64674239d0&ud[subscriptio_id]=9ce6b638fc617dfe8b0f4107cfe0b5cfc1aa285ae4809732ecf0543db460fd4d&ud[external_id]=1bf2d79cb5a20e88575161b9d85624ef424fd33aa08f400531f5c5dc063f54e2&v=2.9.138&r=stable&ec=2&o=4126&fbp=fb.1.1700464365483.2011316300&ler=empty&it=1700469588231&coo=false&rqm=GET

:scheme: https

Accept: image/avif,image/webp,image/apng,image/svg+xml,image/*,*/*;q=0.8

Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br

Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.9

Cookie: sb=EviWYHBCNlrLUDYEWueWfxSg; datr=LUNgZOg84ndHbOPYTag6ZrMt; m_ls=%7B%22c%22%3A%7B%221%22%3A%22HCwAABbauA0W-J-n-QwTBRbU0cLc6bwtAA%22%22%3A%22GSwVQBxMAAAWBBb2pN3GDBYAABV-HEwAABYIFoKI3cYMFgAAFigA%22%7D%2C%22d%22%3A%22fc345b4a-bf6d-4a6a-bee7-98714caee2db%22%22%3A%22s%22%3A%220%22%22%3A%22u%22%3A%22e6t78u%22%7D; c_user=100001028527210; usida=eyJ2ZXliOjEsmIkjoIQXJ6eHA1eWdnbn3NubSisinRpbWUiOjE2OTI5NDU1NzV9; xs=9%3ABTz0lxGSbYSRwA%3A2%3A1686943516%3A-1%3A2699%3A%3AAcVywZabO0qG2hrl2b9q48cnFok0YMdGYzgGhHxbwZKq; fr=1TitatQHQEgO1ATyY.AWW9ERyFvXc2y4uJb8my72PzAtY.BIP8jO.0W.AAA.0.0.BIP8jO.AWWN0GaQif4

Referer: https://mubi.com/

Figure 5

42. The c_user cookie is PII because it contains a consumer's unencrypted Facebook ID. A Facebook ID allows *anybody*—not just Facebook—to identify the individual consumer. Specifically, if one types [www.facebook.com/\[FacebookID\]](https://www.facebook.com/[FacebookID]) into a web browser, it will load that individual's Facebook page. For example, the c_user cookie in Figures 3-5 above is 1528550551, and www.facebook.com/1528550551 leads to the undersigned's Facebook page.

1 43. The Meta Tracking Pixel transmits additional cookies to Meta.

2 44. The “fr” cookie contains, at least, an encrypted Facebook ID and browser identifier.²⁵
3 Facebook, at a minimum, uses the fr cookie to identify particular users.²⁶

4 45. Without a corresponding Facebook ID, the fr cookie contains, at least, an abbreviated
5 and encrypted value that identifies the browser. Facebook uses this for targeted advertising.

6 46. The Meta Tracking Pixel uses both first and third-party cookies. A first-party cookie is
7 “created by the website the user is visiting”—*i.e.*, MUBI.²⁷ A third-party cookie is “created by a website
8 with a domain name other than the one the user is currently visiting”—*i.e.*, Facebook.²⁸

9 47. Meta, at a minimum, uses the fr and c_user cookies to link to Facebook IDs and
10 corresponding Facebook profiles.

11 48. A Facebook ID is PII. Anyone can identify a Facebook profile—and all personal
12 information publicly listed on that profile—by appending the Facebook ID to the end of
13 <https://facebook.com/>.

14 49. Through the Meta Tracking Pixel’s code, these cookies combine the identifiers with the
15 event data, allowing Meta to know, among other things, that a given consumer subscribed to MUBI.
16 And once the consumer accesses the MUBI library of videos, these identifiers also allow Meta to know
17 exactly which particular videos a consumer has requested and obtained.²⁹

18 50. MUBI begins to collect this information through tracking pixels when a user first signs
19 up for an account.

20 51. Defendant discloses these identifiers so Meta can match them with a corresponding
21 Facebook profile and link it to a subscriber’s subsequent activity on MUBI.

22
23 ²⁵ DATA PROTECTION COMMISSIONER, FACEBOOK IRELAND LTD, REPORT OF RE-AUDIT (Sept. 21,
2012), http://www.europe-v-facebook.org/ODPC_Review.pdf.

24 ²⁶ FACEBOOK, COOKIES & OTHER STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES, <https://www.facebook.com/policy/cookies/>.

25 ²⁷ PC MAG, FIRST-PARTY COOKIES, <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/first-party-cookie>.
26 This is confirmable by using developer tools to inspect a website’s cookies and track network activity.

27 ²⁸ PC MAG, THIRD-PARTY COOKIES, <https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/third-party-cookie>.
28 This is also confirmable by tracking network activity.

29 ²⁹ FACEBOOK, GET STARTED, <https://developers.facebook.com/docs/meta-pixel/get-started>.

1 52. By compelling a visitor's browser to disclose the c_user and fr cookies alongside event
2 data for videos, Defendant knowingly discloses information sufficiently permitting an ordinary person
3 to identify a specific individual's video viewing behavior.

4 53. Meta confirms that it matches activity on MUBI with a user's profile. Meta allows users
5 to download its "off-site activity," which is a "summary of activity that businesses and organizations
6 share with [it] about [consumers'] interactions, such as visiting [organizations'] apps or websites."³⁰
7 The off-site activity report confirms MUBI identifies an individual's video viewing activities. *See, e.g.*,
8 Figure 21.

9 **E. MUBI and Other Third-Party Tracking Pixels**



10 54. Besides installing the Meta Tracking Pixel, Defendant also installed at least the TikTok
11 Tracking Pixel and Twitter Pixel to track consumers' every move while on MUBI's website. The
12 TikTok and Twitter tracking pixels all work in much the same way as the Meta Tracking Pixel.


13 55. Like the Meta Tracking Pixel, when a consumer requests or obtains specific video
14 content, these various Tracking Pixels generate additional events which are aggregated by the
15 Unauthorized Third Parties.

16 56. For example, the TikTok Tracking Pixel generates events titled "Page View" and "View
17 Content" This event also reveals the title of the video content the consumer chose to view, the "Load
18 Time" of the content, and a corresponding timestamp. The TikTok Tracking Pixel does not simply
19 disclose what video content a consumer has requested or obtained, it discloses exactly when the
20 consumer's request was made. *See* Figures 6 and 7.


21
22
23
24
25 ³⁰ FACEBOOK, WHAT IS OFF-FACEBOOK ACTIVITY?,
26 <https://www.facebook.com/help/2207256696182627>. As discussed there, the Off-Facebook Activity
27 is only a "summary" and Facebook acknowledges "receiv[ing] more details and activity than what
28 appears in your Facebook activity." What is more, it omits "information we've received when you're
not logged into Facebook, or when we can't confirm that you've previously used Facebook on that
device."



Figure 6

 TikTok Pixel Helper 



MUBI's New TikTok Pixel 

ID: C81V31NQNSIS07TOFGG

 If using Event Builder and Custom Code setup methods, add the code to your website's header between the <head></head> tags. Otherwise, this may prevent the loading of your pixel. If you installed the pixel with Google Tag Manager, disregard this.

  **Page View**

Event Details
Page URL: [Hide](#)
<https://mubi.com/en/us/films/white-material>
Load Time: 385ms
Timestamp: 2023-11-29 03:40:27

  **View Content**

Event Details
Page URL: [Hide](#)
<https://mubi.com/en/us/films/white-material>
Load Time: 368ms
Timestamp: 2023-11-29 03:40:27
Pixel Code: [Hide](#)
`ttq.track('ViewContent',{content_type: 'product',content_id: '4138',content_name: 'none',content_category: 'undefined'})`

Figure 7

Name	Value	Domain
_ga_HV1FL86553	GS1.1.1701229179.1.0.1701229179.60.0.0	.tiktok.com
tta_attr_id	0.1701229178.7306723683656007682	.tiktok.com
passport_csrf_token	9e315b89787bd71b95cf5a577765eb8f	.tiktok.com
msToken	5Le1_NCbQnUOpU6tZpFHxjhNNhBvIXJRj6LBBq2t2QAuccQ...	.tiktok.com
ttwid	1%7Ci9I-5xdbxhyEev8uBxOi0oVabZ1IjaStgnxQKuRa480%7...	.tiktok.com
_ga	GA1.1.229250433.1701229180	.tiktok.com
tta_attr_id_mirror	0.1701229178.7306723683656007682	.tiktok.com
part	stable	.tiktok.com
_ttp	2N9DjdnBA0ieNcx6dmgiT2BSPe2	.tiktok.com

57. TikTok employs multiple cookies and uses them to learn about MUBI consumers. TikTok then uses the information it gathers to deliver MUBI’s ads “more efficiently to people who are likely to convert (into a paying customer).”³¹

58. Similarly, the Twitter Pixel also discloses the URL of the webpage, which contains the title of the video, along with multiple cookies that can be used to identify particular users. *See* Figures 8 and 9.

³¹ TIKTOK, COOKIES WITH TIKTOK PIXEL, <https://ads.tiktok.com/help/article/using-cookies-with-tiktok-pixel?redirected=2>.

Figure 8

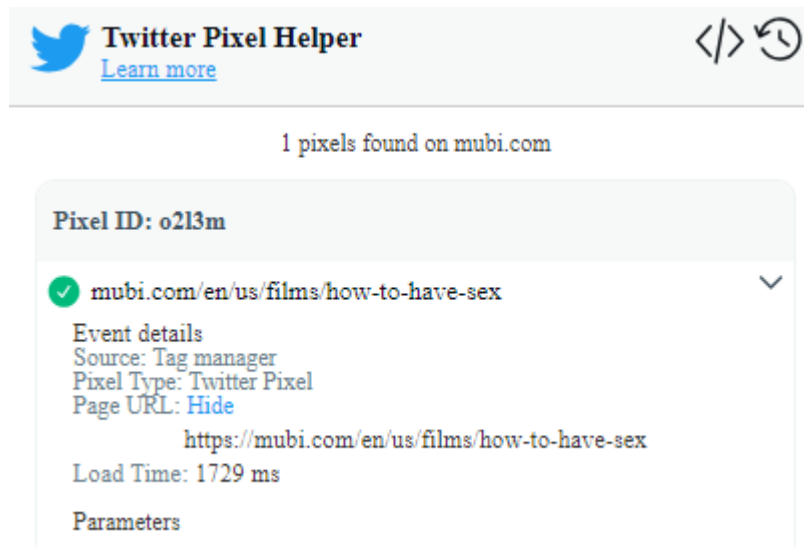


Figure 9

Request Cookies ☐ show filtered out request cookies

Name	Value	Domain
auth_token	87a44bd3341ed7e9701efe1e28...	.twitter.com
dnt	1	.twitter.com
guest_id	v1%3A170447243097764464	.twitter.com
guest_id_ads	v1%3A170447243097764464	.twitter.com
guest_id_marketing	v1%3A170447243097764464	.twitter.com
personalization_id	"v1_2J6lnmQA0v+lhvTLaYhA4Q...	.twitter.com
twid	u%3D1734393131683151873	.twitter.com

F. MUBI Fails to Obtain Proper Consent

59. While MUBI has been disclosing consumers' PII to Meta and has been disclosing consumers' personal information, including private video viewing information, to other Unauthorized Third Parties, it has not properly obtained consumer consent as required by the VPPA and Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3.

1 60. The VPPA only allows a video tape service provider to disclose PII of a consumer to a
2 third party “with the informed, written consent (including through an electronic means using the
3 Internet) of the consumer that—(i) is in a form distinct and separate from any form setting forth other
4 legal or financial obligations to the consumer.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(B)(i). The video tape service provider
5 must also “provide[] and opportunity, in a clear and conspicuous manner, for the consumer to withdraw
6 on a case-by-case basis or to withdraw from ongoing disclosures, at the consumer’s election.” 18 U.S.C.
7 § 2710(B)(iii).

8 61. Under Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3, a person providing video recording sales or rental
9 services must obtain written consent of the individual whose personal information or records of sales or
10 rental information is being disclosed.

11 62. MUBI failed to meet the consent requirements under both VPPA and Cal. Civ. Code §
12 1799.3 because at no point did MUBI obtain informed, written consent, in a separate and distinct form
13 (as required by VPPA), or simply written consent (as required by Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3) from
14 consumers.

15 63. On MUBI’s initial screen that a person would land on if they are not already subscribed
16 and logged into their account, MUBI offers consumers to try a seven-day free trial of their service.³²
17 Below the prominent blue box stating “GET STARTED,” MUBI includes a line of text in a small font
18 size that states: “By clicking ‘Get started’ you are indicating that you have read and agree to the Terms
19 of Service and Privacy.” These hyperlinks are not reasonably conspicuous because they are buried at
20 the bottom of a large screen, in small white font, below the much larger, blue GET STARTED button.
21 MUBI has done nothing to distinguish these subtle hyperlinks other than to underline them. And this
22 small plain text is drowned out by the video cut-scene playing in the background of the screen. *See*
23 *Figures 10-11.*

24
25
26
27
28 ³² *Supra* note 23.

Figure 10

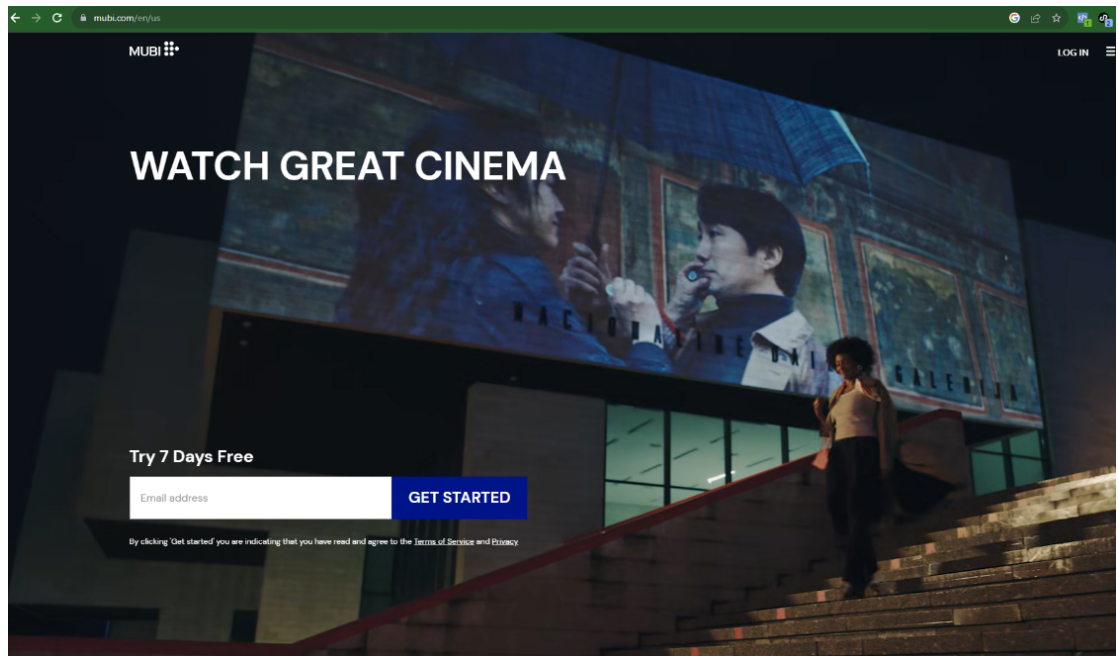
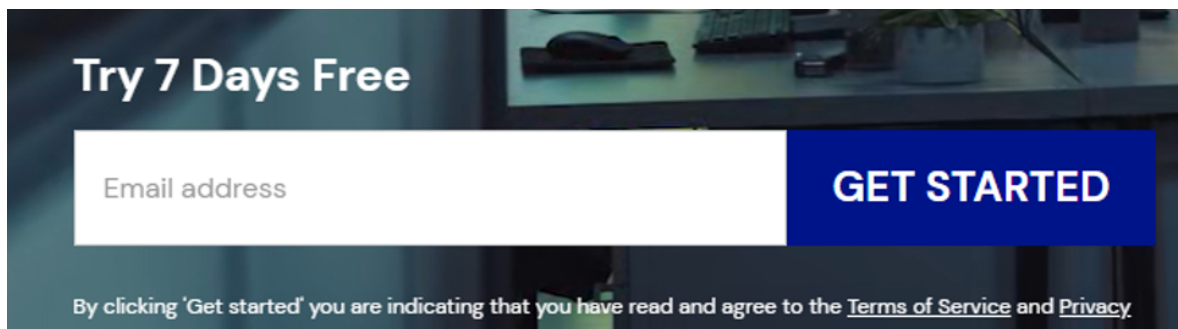
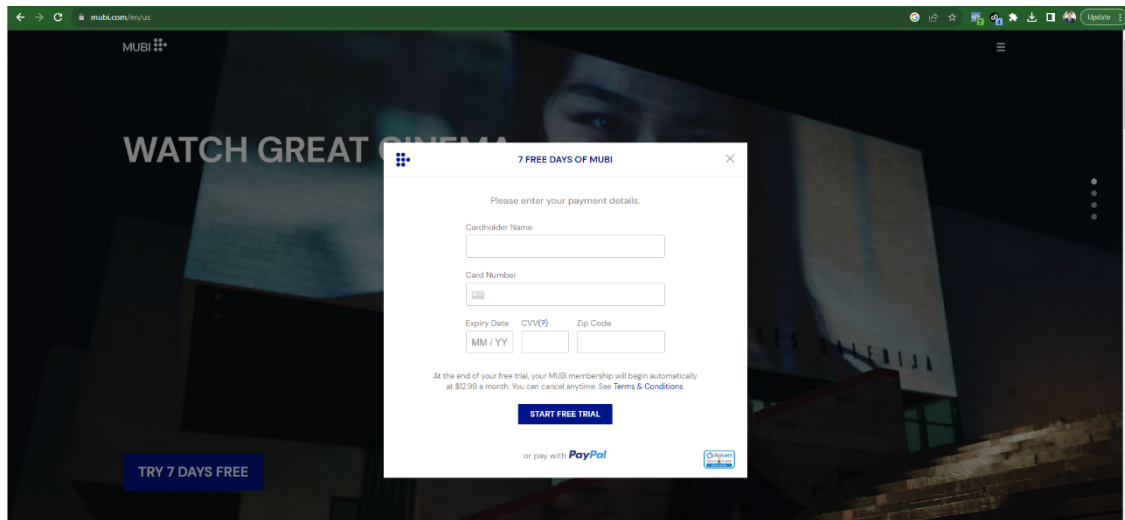


Figure 11



64. Later in the sign-up process, on the screen where consumers enter their payment information, MUBI makes a similar statement linking its “Terms & Conditions.”

Figure 12



65. The “Terms of Service,” “Privacy,” and “Terms & Conditions” sections of text are hyperlinks to separate webpages containing MUBI’s full Terms of Service and Privacy Policy. There is no separate page entitled “Terms & Conditions.”

66. Within MUBI’s Privacy Policy, under section four titled “Disclosing Information,” MUBI states that it shares consumer’s PII “with advertisers, ad servers, and ad networks (including but not limited to Google Analytics, Facebook Pixel, and Facebook Offline Events) to select and deliver advertising and content, and target and personalize advertising content both on our sites and on selected partner sites.”³³

67. MUBI’s inclusion of its practice of sharing PII to Meta is insufficient to meet the VPPA’s requirement of obtaining “informed, written consent ... *in a form distinct and separate from any form setting forth other legal or financial obligations to the consumer*” because it is stated within the Privacy policy and not in a separate and distinct form. 18 U.S.C. § 2710(B)(i). At no point did MUBI obtain informed, written consent in a separate and distinct form. Instead, MUBI has buried this information within the same Privacy Policy that MUBI has drafted to meet its other legal obligations under different data privacy laws.

³³ MUBI, https://mubi.com/en/privacy_policy (last accessed October 20, 2023).

68. MUBI also fails to fulfill VPPA’s requirement of providing consumers with “an opportunity in a clear and conspicuous manner, for the consumer to withdraw on a case-by-case basis or to withdraw from ongoing disclosures, at the consumer’s election.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(B)(iii). At no point does MUBI give consumers the opportunity to withdraw from ongoing disclosures of their PII in a clear and conspicuous manner. Instead, information on how to opt-out of MUBI’s practice of sharing consumers’ PII is buried several pages deep within its Privacy Policy, at the end of section nine.³⁴ Figures 13-17, below, show where in the privacy policy a consumer’s ability to opt-out of the Meta Tracking Pixel collection is buried.

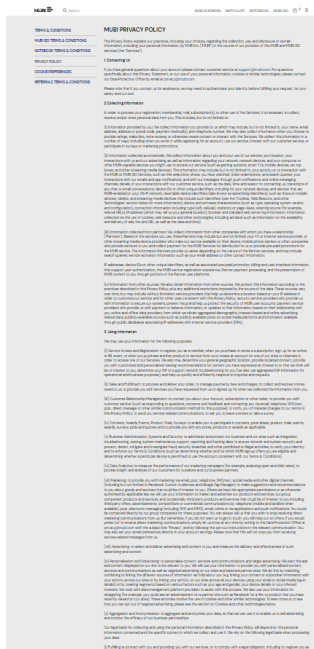


Figure 13

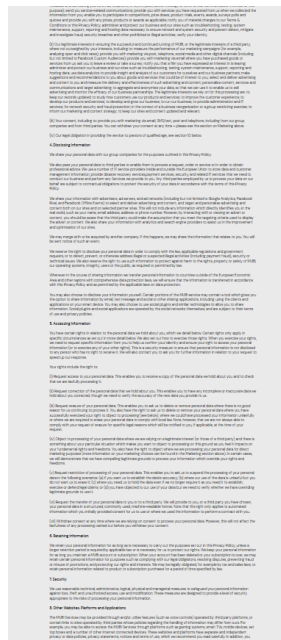


Figure 14

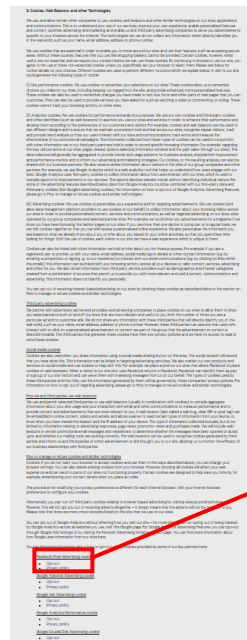


Figure 15



Figure 26

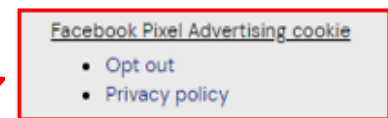


Figure 27

69. Even the link to the Privacy Policy is not provided in a clear and conspicuous manner. The font of the Privacy policy link is “considerably smaller than the font used in the surrounding website elements” and is surrounded by “comparatively larger font used in all of the surrounding text.” See *Berman v. Freedom Fin. Network, LLC*, 30 F.4th 849, 856-57 (9th Cir. 2022); Figures 18-20. The main visual element of the screen is the background which consists of rolling clips of movies available on

³⁴ *Supra* note 31.

1 MUBI. *See id.* The movie clip visual element, along with the larger font text elsewhere on the page,
2 “naturally directs the user’s attention everywhere else” but the Privacy policy. *See Berman*, 30 F.4th at
3 857. Further, while MUBI includes a hyperlink to its Privacy policy and underscores the word
4 “Privacy,” it deemphasizes the existence of the hyperlink to the Privacy Policy by not using additional
5 methods, such as contrasting the font color and using the color blue (which usually denotes the existence
6 of a hyperlink). *See id.* Notably, the Ninth Circuit has held that “a web designer must do more than
7 simply underscore the hyperlinked text in order to ensure that it is sufficiently ‘set apart’ from the
8 surrounding text.” *Id.* (finding that the terms and conditions hyperlink, which was underscored, was a
9 “failure to clearly denote the hyperlink[.]” and “fail[ed] [the] conspicuousness test”).

10 **Figure 18**

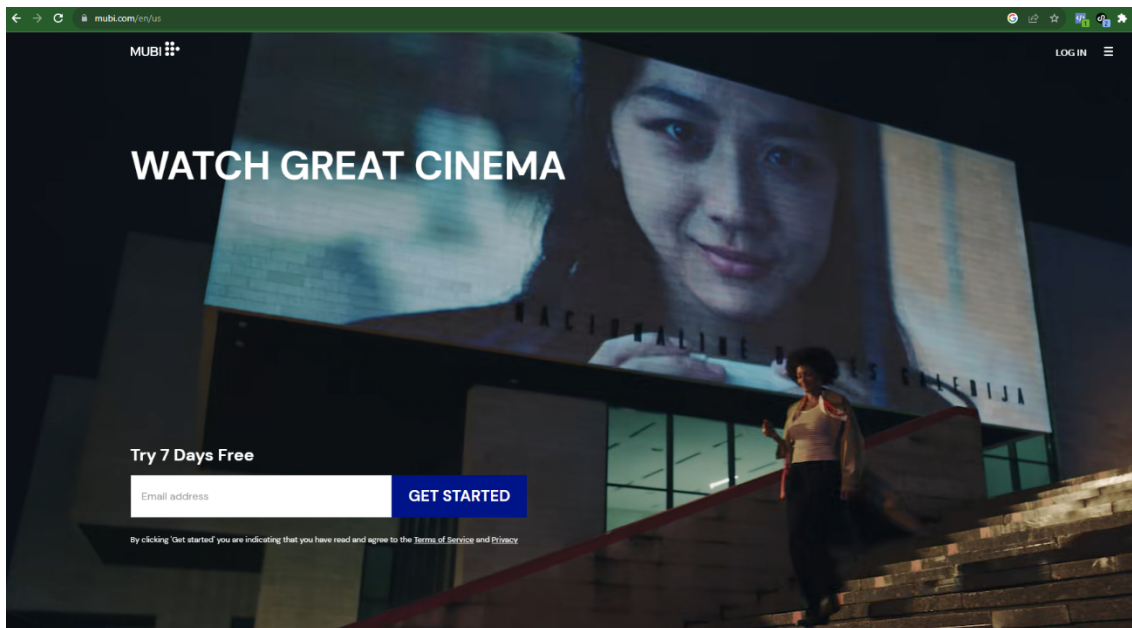


Figure 19

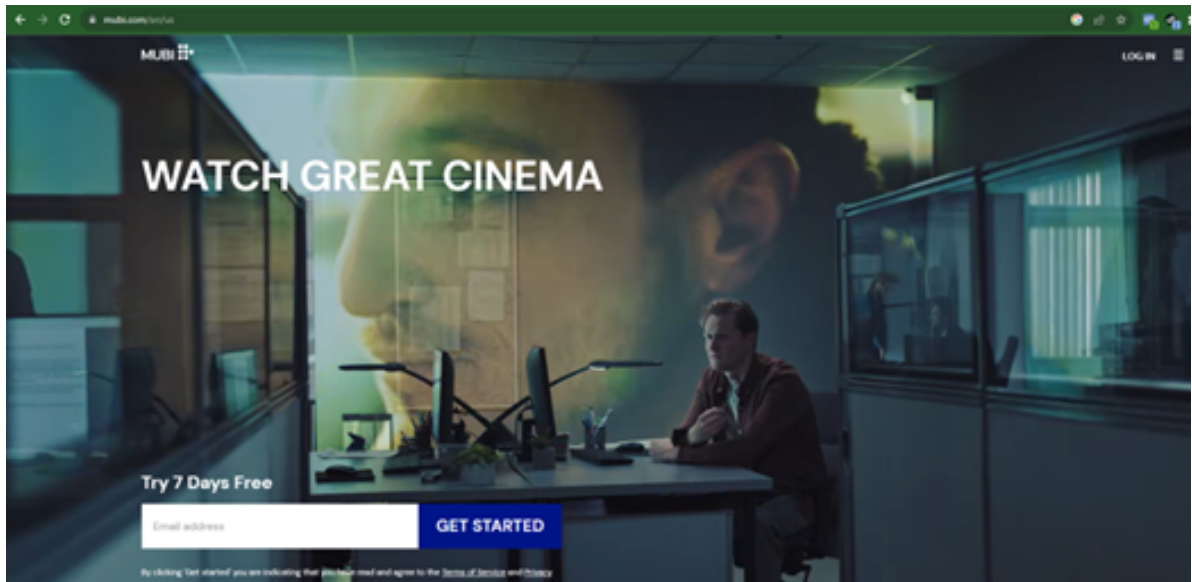
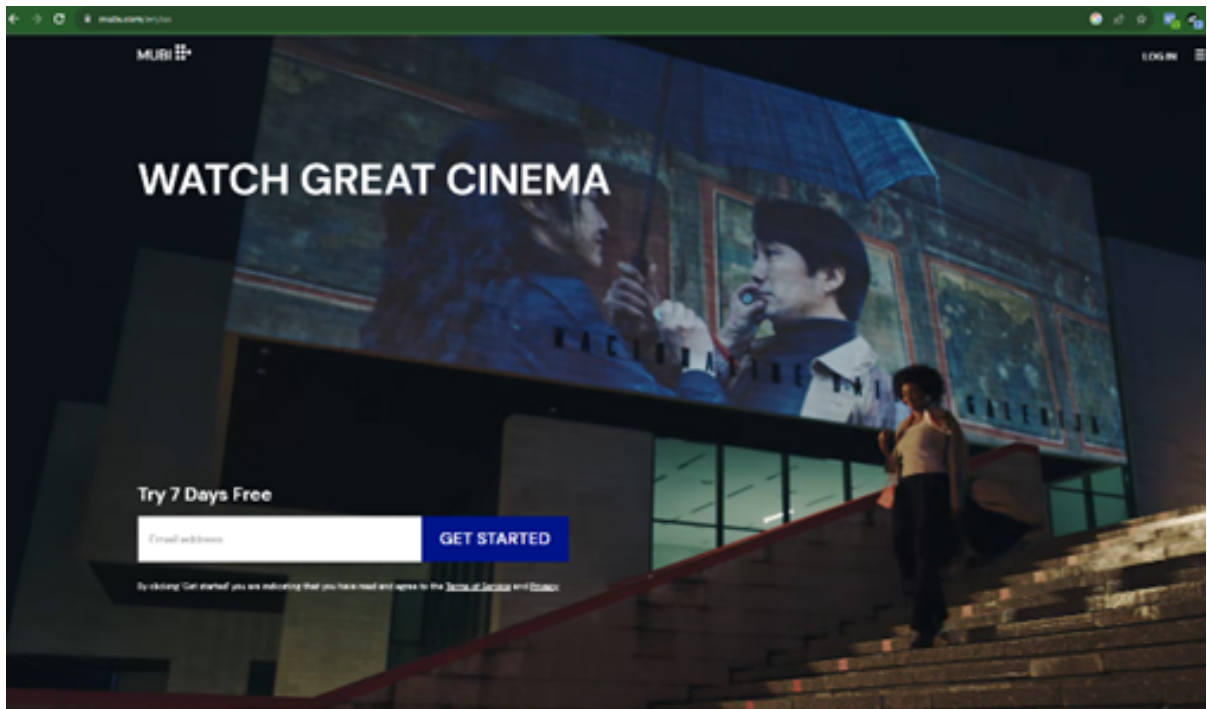


Figure 20



1 70. Beyond its failure to obtain proper consent according to the statutes at issue, MUBI also
2 failed to obtain consent from any of the named Plaintiffs as well as the class members.

3 **G. Experience of Plaintiff John Doe**

4 71. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff John Doe created a Facebook account,
5 which is associated with his real (legal) name and email address. Because Plaintiff Doe's Facebook
6 profile and email address contain his name, Plaintiff Doe can be personally identified with that
7 information.

8 72. In or around March 2022, Plaintiff Doe created a MUBI account. Once Plaintiff Doe
9 created an account, Defendant disclosed his PII to Meta.

10 73. As part of his use of the website, Plaintiff Doe regularly requested or obtained specific
11 video materials or services.

12 74. Since creating a MUBI account, Plaintiff Doe frequented MUBI to watch videos on a
13 regular basis, including within the last two (2) years.

14 75. Each time Plaintiff Doe requested or obtained specific video materials or services from
15 MUBI, Defendant disclosed his event data, which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta.
16 Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff Doe including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

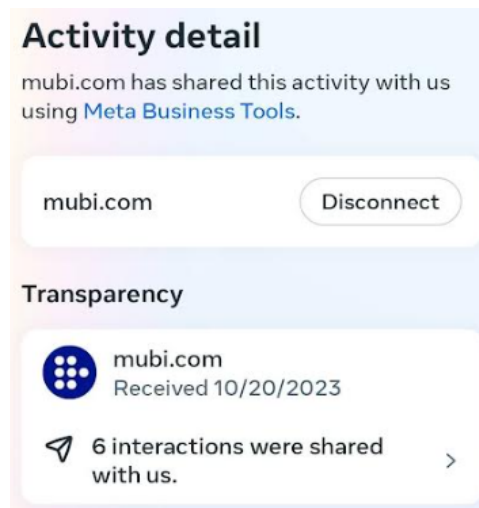
17 76. By disclosing his event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Doe's PII to
18 Meta.

19 77. Plaintiff Doe did not consent to the disclosure of his PII, in writing or otherwise, and
20 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Doe's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
21 legal and financial obligations.

22 78. Plaintiff Doe discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted his PII
23 in October 2023.

79. Meta confirmed on Plaintiff Doe’s Facebook account that it had collected his interactions with mubi.com—in other words, Meta confirmed it received a list of films Mr. Doe requested and obtained on the website, just as a newspaper reporter received a list of dozens of films Judge Bork rented from Blockbuster 35 years ago.

Figure 21



80. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Doe with an opportunity to withdraw from the disclosure of his PII.

81. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to his privacy sharing and lost control over his personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously notified him it was even sharing his data with Unauthorized Third Parties, including at least, Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing his data with X or TikTok at all), he never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place, let alone what steps he could take to control it.

82. Plaintiff John Doe values his privacy and wishes to proceed with this privacy case anonymously. He fears that the public disclosure of his video viewing history and the fact he subscribed to MUBI in connection with this lawsuit will subject him harassment, ridicule, embarrassment, and potential retaliation.

H. Experience of Plaintiff Aalany McMahan

83. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Aalany McMahan created a Facebook account which is associated with her real (legal) name and email address. Because Plaintiff McMahan's

1 Facebook profile contains her name, Plaintiff McMahan can be personally identified with that
2 information.

3 84. Within the last two (2) years, and while she had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff
4 McMahan created an account and subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff McMahan
5 provided Defendant with her name and email address. She also paid a subscription fee.

6 85. Once Plaintiff McMahan created an account, Defendant disclosed her PII to Meta and
7 other personal information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

8 86. As part of her subscription, Plaintiff McMahan regularly requested or obtained specific
9 video materials or services from the website. She frequented MUBI to watch videos on a regular basis,
10 including within the last two (2) years.

11 87. When Plaintiff McMahan watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed her event data,
12 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
13 McMahan including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

14 88. By disclosing her event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff McMahan's
15 PII to Meta.

16 89. Plaintiff McMahan did not consent to the disclosure of her PII, in writing or otherwise,
17 and Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff McMahan's consent in a form separate and distinct
18 from other legal and financial obligations.

19 90. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff McMahan with an opportunity to withdraw from the
20 disclosure of his PII.

21 91. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to her privacy sharing and lost
22 control over her personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
23 notified her it was even sharing her data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing her data with X
24 or TikTok at all), she never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
25 let alone what steps she could take to control it.

26 92. Had Plaintiff McMahan been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
27 McMahan would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
28 significantly less for the subscription.

1 93. MUBI disclosed Plaintiff McMahan’s personal information and video viewing data to
2 Unauthorized Third Parties..

3 94. Plaintiff McMahan discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted
4 her PII in October 2023.

5 **I. Experience of Plaintiff Samuel Edwards**

6 95. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Samuel Edwards created a Facebook
7 account which is associated with his real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Edwards’ Facebook profile
8 contains his name, Plaintiff Edwards can be personally identified with that information.

9 96. While he had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Edwards created an account and
10 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Edwards provided Defendant with his name and
11 email address. He also paid a subscription fee.

12 97. Once Plaintiff Edwards created an account, Defendant disclosed his PII and viewing
13 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

14 98. As part of his subscription, Plaintiff Edwards requested or obtained specific video
15 materials or services from the website. He utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant
16 time period.

17 99. When Plaintiff Edwards watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed his event data,
18 which recorded and disclosed the video’s title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
19 Edwards including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

20 100. By disclosing his event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Edwards’ PII
21 to Meta.

22 101. Plaintiff Edwards did not consent to the disclosure of his PII, in writing or otherwise, and
23 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Edwards’ consent in a form separate and distinct from other
24 legal and financial obligations.

25 102. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to his privacy sharing and lost
26 control over his personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
27 notified him it was even sharing his data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing his data with X
28

1 or TikTok at all), he never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
2 let alone what steps he could take to control it.

3 103. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Edwards with an opportunity to withdraw from the
4 disclosure of his PII.

5 104. Had Plaintiff Edwards been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
6 Edwards would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
7 significantly less for the subscription.

8 105. Plaintiff Edwards discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted his
9 PII in approximately December 2023.

10 **J. Experience of Michelle Brown**

11 106. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Michelle Brown created a Facebook
12 account which is associated with her real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Brown's Facebook profile
13 contains her name, Plaintiff Brown can be personally identified with that information.

14 107. While she had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Brown created an account and
15 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Brown provided Defendant with her name and
16 email address. She also paid a subscription fee.

17 108. Once Plaintiff Brown created an account, Defendant disclosed her PII and viewing
18 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

19 109. As part of her subscription, Plaintiff Brown requested or obtained specific video
20 materials or services from the website. She utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant
21 time period.

22 110. When Plaintiff Brown watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed her event data,
23 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
24 Brown including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

25 111. By disclosing her event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Brown's PII
26 to Meta.

1 112. Plaintiff Brown did not consent to the disclosure of her PII, in writing or otherwise, and
2 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Brown's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
3 legal and financial obligations.

4 113. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to her privacy sharing and lost
5 control over her personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
6 notified her it was even sharing his data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing her data with X
7 or TikTok at all), she never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
8 let alone what steps she could take to control it.

9 114. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Brown with an opportunity to withdraw from the
10 disclosure of her PII.

11 115. Had Plaintiff Brown been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
12 Brown would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
13 significantly less for the subscription.

14 116. Plaintiff Brown discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted his
15 PII in approximately December 2023.

16 **K. Experience of Plaintiff Dennis Depew**

17 117. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Dennis Depew created a Facebook
18 account which is associated with his real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Depew's Facebook profile
19 contains his name, Plaintiff Depew can be personally identified with that information.

20 118. While he had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Depew created an account and
21 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Depew provided Defendant with his name and
22 email address. He also paid a subscription fee.

23 119. Once Plaintiff Depew created an account, Defendant disclosed his PII and viewing
24 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

25 120. As part of his subscription, Plaintiff Depew regularly requested or obtained specific video
26 materials or services from the website. He utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant
27 time period.
28

1 121. When Plaintiff Depew watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed his event data,
2 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
3 Depew including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

4 122. By disclosing his event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Depew's PII
5 to Meta.

6 123. Plaintiff Depew did not consent to the disclosure of his PII, in writing or otherwise, and
7 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Depew's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
8 legal and financial obligations.

9 124. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to his privacy sharing and lost
10 control over his personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
11 notified him it was even sharing his data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing his data with X
12 or TikTok at all), he never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
13 let alone what steps he could take to control it.

14 125. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Depew with an opportunity to withdraw from the
15 disclosure of his PII.

16 126. Had Plaintiff Depew been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
17 Depew would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
18 significantly less for the subscription.

19 127. Plaintiff Depew discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted his
20 PII in approximately December 2023.

21 **L. Experience of Plaintiff Cinthia Davis**

22 128. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Cinthia Davis created a Facebook
23 account which is associated with her real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Davis's Facebook profile
24 contains her name, Plaintiff Davis can be personally identified with that information.

25 129. While she had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Davis created an account and
26 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Davis provided Defendant with her name and
27 email address. She also paid a subscription fee.
28

1 130. Once Plaintiff Davis created an account, Defendant disclosed her PII and viewing
2 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

3 131. As part of her subscription, Plaintiff Davis requested or obtained specific video materials
4 or services from the website. She utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant time
5 period.

6 132. When Plaintiff Davis watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed her event data,
7 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
8 Depew including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

9 133. By disclosing her event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Davis's PII to
10 Meta.

11 134. Plaintiff Davis did not consent to the disclosure of her PII, in writing or otherwise, and
12 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Davis's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
13 legal and financial obligations.

14 135. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to her privacy sharing and lost
15 control over her personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
16 notified her it was even sharing her data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing her data with X
17 or TikTok at all), she never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
18 let alone what steps she could take to control it.

19 136. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Davis with an opportunity to withdraw from the
20 disclosure of her PII.

21 137. Had Plaintiff Davis been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff Davis
22 would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
23 significantly less for the subscription.

24 138. Plaintiff Davis discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted her
25 PII in approximately December 2023.

26 **M. Experience of Plaintiff Maritza Hernandez**

27 139. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Maritza Hernandez created a Facebook
28 account which is associated with her real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Hernandez's Facebook profile

1 contains her name, Plaintiff Hernandez can be personally identified with that information.

2 140. While she had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Hernandez created an account and
3 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Hernandez provided Defendant with her name
4 and email address. She also paid a subscription fee.

5 141. Once Plaintiff Hernandez created an account, Defendant disclosed her PII and viewing
6 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

7 142. As part of her subscription, Plaintiff Hernandez requested or obtained specific video
8 materials or services from the website. She utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant
9 time period.

10 143. When Plaintiff Hernandez watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed her event data,
11 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
12 Hernandez including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

13 144. By disclosing her event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Hernandez's
14 PII to Meta.

15 145. Plaintiff Hernandez did not consent to the disclosure of her PII, in writing or otherwise,
16 and Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Hernandez's consent in a form separate and distinct
17 from other legal and financial obligations.

18 146. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to her privacy sharing and lost
19 control over her personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
20 notified her it was even sharing her data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing her data with X
21 or TikTok at all), she never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
22 let alone what steps she could take to control it.

23 147. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Hernandez with an opportunity to withdraw from the
24 disclosure of her PII.

25 148. Had Plaintiff Hernandez been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
26 Hernandez would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
27 significantly less for the subscription.

1 149. Plaintiff Hernandez discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted
2 her PII in approximately December 2023.

3 **N. Experience of Plaintiff Siosiua Mafoa**

4 150. Prior to creating an account with MUBI, Plaintiff Siosiua Mafoa created a Facebook
5 account which is associated with his real (legal) name. Because Plaintiff Mafoa's Facebook profile
6 contains his name, Plaintiff Mafoa can be personally identified with that information.

7 151. While he had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff Mafoa created an account and
8 subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Mafoa provided Defendant with his name and
9 email address. He also paid a subscription fee.

10 152. Once Plaintiff Mafoa created an account, Defendant disclosed his PII and viewing
11 information to Unauthorized Third Parties.

12 153. As part of his subscription, Plaintiff Mafoa requested or obtained specific video materials
13 or services from the website. He utilized MUBI to watch videos, including during the relevant time
14 period.

15 154. When Plaintiff Mafoa watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed his event data,
16 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
17 Mafoa including the c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

18 155. By disclosing his event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Mafoa's PII to
19 Meta.

20 156. Plaintiff Mafoa did not consent to the disclosure of his PII, in writing or otherwise, and
21 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Mafoa's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
22 legal and financial obligations.

23 157. Plaintiff was harmed by not having the ability to opt-in to his privacy sharing and lost
24 control over his personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
25 notified him it was even sharing his data with Meta, (and never disclosed it was sharing his data with X
26 or TikTok at all), he never even had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place,
27 let alone what steps he could take to control it.

1 158. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Mafoa with an opportunity to withdraw from the
2 disclosure of his PII.

3 159. Had Plaintiff Mafoa been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
4 Mafoa would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
5 significantly less for the subscription.

6 160. Plaintiff Mafoa discovered that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted his
7 PII in December 2023.

8 **O. Experience of Plaintiff Debjani Sarkar**

9 161. Prior to creating an account with MUBI in or around November of 2021, Plaintiff Debjani
10 Sarkar created a Facebook account which is associated with her real (legal) name and email address.
11 Because Plaintiff Sarkar's Facebook profile contains her name, Plaintiff Sarkar can be personally
12 identified with that information.

13 162. Within the last three (3) years, and while she had an active Facebook account, Plaintiff
14 Sarkar created an account and subscribed to MUBI. To become a subscriber, Plaintiff Sarkar provided
15 Defendant with her name and email address. She also paid a subscription fee.

16 163. Once Plaintiff Sarkar created an account, Defendant disclosed her PII to Unauthorized
17 Third Parties.

18 164. As part of her subscription, Plaintiff Sarkar regularly requested and obtained specific
19 video materials or services from the website. She frequented MUBI to watch videos on a regular basis,
20 and she specifically recalls requesting and viewing "Lost."

21 165. When Plaintiff Sarkar watched videos on MUBI, Defendant disclosed her event data,
22 which recorded and disclosed the video's title to Meta. Defendant also disclosed identifiers for Plaintiff
23 Sarkar, including her c_user and fr cookies to Meta.

24 166. By disclosing her event data and identifiers, Defendant disclosed Plaintiff Sarkar's PII to
25 Meta.

26 167. Plaintiff Sarkar did not consent to the disclosure of her PII, in writing or otherwise, and
27 Defendant did not attempt to obtain Plaintiff Sarkar's consent in a form separate and distinct from other
28 legal and financial obligations.

1 168. Plaintiff was harmed by MUBI's failure to comply with federal and state statutes,
2 including its failure to obtain her consent prior to sharing her Personal Viewing Information, and has
3 lost control over her personal information as a result. Because MUBI never clearly and conspicuously
4 notified her it was sharing her data and the contents of her communications with Unauthorized Third
5 Parties she never had reasonable notice that such data collection was even taking place, let alone what
6 steps she could take to control it.

7 169. Defendant did not provide Plaintiff Sarkar with an opportunity to withdraw from the
8 disclosure of her PII.

9 170. Had Plaintiff Sarkar been aware of Defendant's practices of disclosing PII, Plaintiff
10 Sarkar would not have paid for a subscription to the website or would only have been willing to pay
11 significantly less for the subscription.

12 171. Plaintiff Sarkar did not discover that Defendant surreptitiously collected and transmitted
13 her PII until approximately November 2023.

14 **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

15 172. **Nationwide Class Definition:** Plaintiffs Edwards, Brown, Depew, Davis, Hernandez,
16 Mafoa, Doe, McMahan, and Sarkar seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals defined as:

17 All persons in the United States who have MUBI accounts and viewed
18 videos on MUBI.com (the "Class").

19 173. Subject to additional information obtained through further investigation and discovery,
20 the above-described Classes may be modified or narrowed as appropriate, including through the use of
21 an amended class definition, or the use of one or more subclasses.

22 174. **Numerosity (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)):** At this time, Plaintiffs do not know the exact
23 number of members of the aforementioned Classes. However, given the popularity of Defendant's
24 website, the number of persons within both Classes are believed to be so numerous that joinder of all
25 members is impractical.

26 175. **Commonality and Predominance (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2), 23(b)(3)):** There is a well-
27 defined community of interest in the questions of law and fact involved in this case. Questions of law
28

1 and fact common to the members of the Classes that predominate over questions that may affect
2 individual members of the Classes include:

- 3 (a) whether Defendant collected Plaintiffs' and the Classes' PII;
- 4 (b) whether Defendant unlawfully disclosed and continues to disclose its users' PII
5 in violation of the VPPA;
- 6 (c) whether Defendant's disclosures were committed knowingly;
- 7 (d) whether Defendant disclosed Plaintiffs' and the Classes' PII without consent; and
- 8 (e) whether Defendant's conduct violates California Civil Code § 1799.3.

9 176. **Typicality (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(3)):** Plaintiffs' claims are typical of those of the
10 Classes because Plaintiffs, like all members of the Classes, used MUBI to watch videos, and had their
11 PII collected and disclosed by Defendant without their consent. Moreover, Plaintiff McMahan, like all
12 members of the California Class, used MUBI to watch videos, and had her personal information shared
13 with Unauthorized Third Parties in violation of Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3.

14 177. **Adequacy (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4)):** Plaintiffs have retained and are represented by
15 qualified and competent counsel who are highly experienced in complex consumer class action
16 litigation, including litigation concerning the VPPA and Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3. Plaintiffs and their
17 counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this class action. Moreover, Plaintiffs are able to fairly
18 and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Classes. Neither Plaintiffs nor their counsel has
19 any interest adverse to, or in conflict with, the interests of the absent members of the Classes. Plaintiffs
20 have raised viable statutory claims of the type reasonably expected to be raised by members of the
21 Classes and will vigorously pursue those claims. If necessary, Plaintiffs may seek leave of this Court to
22 amend this First Amended Class Action Complaint to include additional representatives to represent the
23 Classes (or to address additional Classes), additional claims as may be appropriate, or to amend the
24 definition of the Classes to address any steps that Defendant took.

25 178. **Superiority (Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3)):** A class action is superior to other available
26 methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the
27 claims of all members of the Classes is impracticable. Even if every member of the Classes could afford
28 to pursue individual litigation, the court system could not. It would be unduly burdensome to the courts

1 in which individual litigation of numerous cases would proceed. Individualized litigation would also
2 present the potential for varying, inconsistent or contradictory judgments, and would magnify the delay
3 and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from multiple trials of the same factual issues.
4 By contrast, the maintenance of this action as a class action, with respect to some or all of the issues
5 presented herein, presents few management difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the
6 court system and protects the rights of each member of the Classes. Plaintiffs anticipate no difficulty in
7 the management of this action as a class action.

8 **CAUSES OF ACTION**

9 **COUNT I**

10 **Violation of the Video Privacy Protection Act**

11 **18 U.S.C. § 2710, *et seq.***

12 **(Plaintiffs Individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

13 179. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
14 paragraphs of this complaint.

15 180. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed
16 Nationwide Class against Defendant.

17 181. Defendant is a “video tape service provider” as defined by the VPPA because it creates,
18 hosts, and delivers thousands of videos on its website, thereby “engag[ing] in the business, in or affecting
19 interstate or foreign commerce, of rental, sale, or delivery of prerecorded video cassette tapes or similar
20 audio-visual materials.” 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(4). In particular, Defendant provides a library of
21 audiovisual material for a monthly or annual fee.

22 182. Plaintiffs are “consumers” as defined by the VPPA because they subscribe to and enroll
23 in memberships to gain access to prerecorded videos and similar audio-visual materials available on
24 Defendant’s website. Plaintiff subscribed to and subsequently viewed various audio-visual materials
25 available on MUBI. 18 U.S.C. § 2710(a)(1).

26 183. Defendant disclosed to Unauthorized Third Parties Plaintiffs’ and the Nationwide Class
27 members’ PII. Defendant utilized, at least, the Meta Tracking Pixel to compel Plaintiffs’ web browser
28

1 to transfer Plaintiffs' identifying information, like the Facebook ID, along with Plaintiffs' event data,
2 like the title of the videos viewed.

3 184. Plaintiffs and the Nationwide Class members viewed videos using MUBI.

4 185. Defendant knowingly disclosed Plaintiffs' PII because it used that data to build audiences
5 on Facebook and retarget them for its advertising campaigns.

6 186. Plaintiffs and Nationwide Class members did not provide Defendant with any form of
7 consent—either written or otherwise—to disclose their PII to Unauthorized Third Parties.

8 187. Nor were Defendant's disclosures made in the "ordinary course of business" as the term
9 is defined by the VPPA. In particular, Defendant's disclosures to Facebook were not necessary for "debt
10 collection activities, order fulfillment, request processing, [or] transfer of ownership." 18 U.S.C. §
11 2710(a)(2).

12 188. On behalf of themselves and the members of the Nationwide Class, Plaintiffs seek: (i)
13 declaratory relief; (ii) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs
14 and the Nationwide Class by requiring Defendant to comply with VPPA's requirements for protecting
15 a consumer's PII; (iii) statutory damages of \$2,500 for each violation of the VPPA pursuant to 18 U.S.C.
16 § 2710(c); and (iv) reasonable attorneys' fees and costs and other litigation expenses.

17 **COUNT II**

18 **Violation of California Civil Code § 1799.3**

19 **(Plaintiffs Individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

20 189. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
21 paragraphs of this complaint.

22 190. Plaintiffs bring this claim individually and on behalf of the members of the proposed
23 California Class against Defendant.

24 191. Cal. Civ. Code § 1799.3(a) prohibits a "person providing video recording sales and rental
25 services" from disclosing "any personal information or the contents of any record, including sales or
26 rental information, which is prepared or maintained by that person, to any person, other than the
27 individual who is the subject of the record, without the written consent of that individual."
28

1 192. Defendant is a “person providing video recording sales and rental services” because it
2 offers consumers access to prerecorded video content for which subscribers to MUBI pay a monthly or
3 other fee.

4 193. Defendant disclosed to Unauthorized Third Parties, at least, TikTok, Google, Meta, and
5 X, Plaintiffs’ and the California Class members’ personal information and/or the records of Plaintiffs’
6 and California Class members’ video viewing information. Defendant utilized the TikTok, Meta, and
7 X Tracking Pixels to compel Plaintiffs’ web browser to transfer Plaintiffs’ personal information, like
8 their Facebook ID (to Meta’s Tracking Pixel), along with Plaintiffs’ event data, like the title of the
9 movies they requested, the amount of time it took to load, and the specific date and time that Plaintiffs
10 requested said video content.

11 194. Plaintiffs and the California Class members requested, obtained, and viewed video
12 content provided via MUBI.com.

13 195. Defendant willfully disclosed Plaintiffs’ personal information because it used that data
14 to build audiences on Facebook and other websites to then retarget them for its advertising campaigns.

15 196. Plaintiffs and California Class members did not provide Defendant with any form of
16 consent – either written or otherwise – to disclose their personal information to Unauthorized Third
17 Parties.

18 197. On behalf of themselves and the California Class, Plaintiffs seek: (i) declaratory relief;
19 (ii) injunctive and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiffs and the California
20 Class by requiring Defendant to comply with Cal. Civ. Code §1799.3’s requirements for protecting a
21 consumer’s personal information; (iii) statutory damages of \$500 for each violation of the Cal. Civ.
22 Code §1799.3 pursuant to Cal. Civ. Code §1799.3I; and (iv) reasonable attorneys’ fees and costs and
23 other litigation expenses.

1 **COUNT III**

2 **Violation of the California Invasion of Privacy Act (“CIPA”)**

3 **Cal. Penal Code §§ 630 *et seq.***

4 **(Plaintiffs Individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

5 198. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
6 paragraphs of this complaint.

7 199. CIPA outlines liability whereby a person, “by means of any machine, instrument,
8 contrivance, or in any other manner,” commits any of the following to another person: (i) intentionally
9 tapped, or made by unauthorized connection, whether physically, electrically, acoustically, inductively
10 or otherwise, with any telegraph or telephone wire, line, cable, or instrument, including wire, cable, or
11 instrument of any internal telephonic communication system, or (ii) willfully and without consent of all
12 parties to the communication, or in any unauthorized manner, reads or attempts to read or learn the
13 contents or meaning of any message, report, or communication while the same is in transit or passing
14 over any wire, line or cable or is being sent from or received at any place within this state; or (iii) uses,
15 or attempts to use, in any manner, or for any purpose, or to communicate in any way, any information
16 so obtained; or (iv) aids, agrees with, employs, or conspires with any person or persons to unlawfully
17 do, or permit or cause to be done any of the acts or things mentioned above in this section. Cal. Penal
18 Code § 631(a).

19 200. Courts have determined that section 631(a) applies to communications conducted over
20 the internet. *See, e.g., Yoon v. Lululemon U.S.*, 549 F. Supp. 3d 1073, 1080 (C.D. Cal. Jul. 15, 2021).

21 201. The Ninth Circuit has confirmed that one of the purposes of wiretapping statutes is to
22 “prevent the acquisition of the contents of a message by an unauthorized third-party . . .” *In re Facebook*
23 *Internet Tracking Litig.*, 956 F.3d. 589, 608 (9th Cir. 2020). The California Supreme Court has similarly
24 concluded in regard to CIPA that the objective of the Act is to protect a person’s communications from
25 a situation where the other person on the other end of the line permits an outsider to monitor the
26 communication. *See Ribas v. Clark*, 38 Cal. 3d 355, 364 (1985); *see also Smith v. LoanMe*, 11 Cal. 5th
27 183,200 (2021).

1 202. California Penal Code section 637.2 provides a private right of action for violations of
2 CIPA so that “[a] person who has been injured by a violation of [CIPA] may bring an action against the
3 person who committed the violation”

4 203. Defendant conducts business in California, and California law governs their relationship
5 with Subscribers.

6 204. The website, including, at least, the Unauthorized Third Parties’ Pixels or other tracking
7 tools installed on it, is a “machine, instrument, contrivance, or ... other manner” used to engage in the
8 prohibited conduct at issue here.

9 205. Within the relevant time period, Plaintiffs used the website, including the search bar, to
10 type text and phrases in order to request and view specific video content and titles. Each time they did
11 this, the contents of their communications were intercepted and received by Unauthorized Third Parties,
12 including the exact titles they request and viewed and any other text or phrases they typed into the search
13 bar on Defendant’s Website.

14 206. Within the relevant time period, Meta, without the consent of all parties to the
15 communication, and without proper consent, willfully read or attempted to read or learn the contents or
16 meaning of Plaintiffs’ communications, contemporaneous with the communications transit through or
17 passing over any wire, line or cable or with the communications sending from or being received at any
18 place within California.

19 207. Within the relevant time period, Meta willfully learned or attempted to learn the contents
20 of Plaintiffs’ video viewing histories between Plaintiffs and Defendant, through the website.

21 208. Within the relevant time period, Defendant aided, agreed with, conspired with, and
22 employed Meta to implement the Pixel and to accomplish the wrongful conduct outlined here.

23 209. This conduct violates sections 631 and 632 as an invasion of privacy sufficient to confer
24 Article III standing.

25 210. Plaintiffs did not authorize or consent to the tracking interception, and collection of any
26 of their electronic communications, in the form of their PII.

27 211. Defendant is liable to Plaintiffs and the Class for statutory damages of not less than
28 \$5,000 for each violation of CIPA, punitive damages, and attorneys’ fees and costs.

1 **COUNT IV**

2 **Violation of the Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”)**

3 **Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.***

4 **(Plaintiffs Individually and on behalf of the Nationwide Class)**

5 212. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference the allegations contained in all preceding
6 paragraphs of this complaint.

7 213. The UCL, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 *et seq.*, prohibits unfair, unlawful, and
8 fraudulent business practices and acts.

9 214. Defendant violated the UCL’s unfair prong by repeatedly disclosing the personal
10 information of Plaintiffs and the Class to Unauthorized Third Parties, including at least, Meta, without
11 consent, as alleged above.

12 215. Defendant's disclosure of Plaintiffs’ and Class Members’ personal information
13 constitutes an “unfair” business practice because it offends an established public policy, as reflected in
14 the VPPA, California Civil Code section 1799.3, and CIPA, and because it is immoral, unethical,
15 oppressive, unscrupulous or substantially injurious to consumers.

16 216. Defendant violated the UCL's unlawful prong by repeatedly sharing its subscribers’
17 personal information with Unauthorized Third Parties, including at least, Meta, without consent, as
18 alleged above.

19 217. The UCL covers a wide range of conduct, embracing “anything that can properly be
20 called a business practice and that at the same time is forbidden by law.” *Korea Supply Co. v. Lockheed*
21 *Martin Corp.*, 29 Cal. 4th 1134, 1143 (2003). The UCL “‘borrows’” violations from other laws by
22 making them independently actionable as unfair competitive practices.” *Id.*

23 218. Defendant's above-described conduct violates the unlawful prong of the UCL, as
24 reflected in the VPPA, California Civil Code section 1799.3, and CIPA.

25 219. Plaintiffs suffered an injury in fact and lost money or property as a result of Defendant’s
26 practice of disclosing their personal information in that Plaintiffs paid more in subscription fees than
27 they would have had they been previously aware of Defendant's unfair and unlawful business practice.
28

220. Had Defendant obtained Plaintiffs' consent to disclose their PII—in the distinct and separate form as required by the VPPA—then Plaintiffs would have been aware of this practice.

221. A reasonable consumer would deem Defendant's disclosure of their personal information to Meta material in determining whether to pay for, or how much to pay for, a subscription to the website because it implicates their right to personal privacy.

222. Likewise, a reasonable consumer would value the video materials and services offered through the website less if they were aware that Defendant disclosed subscribers' personal information to Unauthorized Third Parties, including at least, Meta, each time they used Defendant's services.

223. The difference between what Plaintiffs paid for a subscription to the website and what they would have been willing to pay had they been aware of Defendant's practice of disclosing personal information constitutes economic injury.

224. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiffs individually are entitled to monetary relief (restitution) in an amount to be established. In addition, Plaintiffs, on behalf of themselves and the general public are entitled to injunctive relief, declaratory relief, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, and all other relief available at law or equity.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs seek a judgment against Defendant, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, as follows:

- (a) For an order certifying the Classes under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, naming all Plaintiffs as representatives of the Nationwide Class and California Class, where appropriate, and naming Plaintiffs' attorneys as Class Counsel to represent the Classes;
- (b) For an order declaring that Defendant's conduct violates the statutes referenced herein;
- (c) For an order finding in favor of Plaintiffs and the Classes on all counts asserted herein;
- (d) An award of statutory damages to the extent available;
- (e) For prejudgment interest on all amounts awarded;
- (f) For injunctive or other equitable relief as pleaded or as the Court may deem proper; and
- (g) For an order awarding Plaintiffs and the Classes their reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses and costs of suit.

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Dated: April 24, 2024,

By: /s/ Jeff Westerman

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